

THE KENTUCKY KERNEL

Tuesday, Oct. 27, 1970

UNIVERSITY OF KENTUCKY, LEXINGTON

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'Cleanup' Scheduled Red River Area Site of Project

By WENDY WRIGHT
Kernel Staff Writer

Koomer Ridge Campground, near Slade, Ky. will be the scene of a massive cleanup and pickup operation on Saturday.

Saturday's project is part of an effort by the U.S. Forest Service, in cooperation with several conservation or recreation organizations, to restore the famed Red River Gorge area to its natural and cleaner state.

Dean Jaros, UK Political Science professor and a representative of the local chapter of the Sierra Club, one of the groups involved in this effort along with UK's Environmental Awareness Society, (EAS) said past projects of this kind have been enthusiastically attended.

"This type of project is one of our lesser efforts in the fight to save our environment," said Jaros, "but it has a value in several ways. First of all, it gives those participating a feeling that they are involved in some way, and they feel good because they have helped. It increases one's awareness of the conditions that we are fighting. Also, children have in the past come out and worked amazingly hard along with the adults. This is a good learning experience for them as well as their parents."

Several Groups Involved

At least 21 organizations, several Boy Scout troops and many individuals have been invited to participate in Saturday's cleanup. Activity will begin around 9 a.m. at the campground, which is located on Kentucky Highway 15, about six miles east of Slade.

The Cumberland Climbers, a local organization of mountain climbers, will be present for a special purpose. Many of the Red River Gorge's scenic overlooks have garbage glutting them, and the Climbers plan to use their mountain climbing equipment to descend these overlooks and clean around areas where litter has been thrown.

Continued on Page 8, Col. 4

SG Committee Attempting To Change Student Code

By MIKE MILAM
Kernel Staff Writer

Suggesting changes for the student code can be a difficult task, according to the Student Affairs Committee. At a meeting held Monday night in the Student Center, a wide range of topics was discussed and argued by members of the committee, but with no apparent success in sight.

The group, a Student Government committee, hopes that it can revise the entire student code. When finished, committee members expect their proposals to pass in the Student Government. Then they plan to take the recommendations to the University Senate. If they are approved there, the committee will present the proposed changes to the Board of Trustees.

"We just don't have the legal authority or counsel to know what's right or wrong in changing



Kernel Photo by Dave Herman

Stewart Udall, former secretary of the interior under President John Kennedy, spoke last night at Georgetown College and told students and townspeople that there must be changes in government policy towards the environment if the ecology crisis is to be solved. He emphasized that the weight of the changes rests on the younger generation. Udall pointed out that one of the stands that the environmentalists should take would be to "fight progress."

'Advisory' Committee Given More Power

By REBECCA WESTERFIELD
Kernel Staff Writer

The undergraduate political science majors met Monday night to elect the 1970-71 Political Science Undergraduate Advisory Committee (PSUAC). About 85 students attended and elected 15 students out of 33 nominees to the committee.

The purpose of the committee is to provide advice to the department chairman, Dr. Malcolm Jewell, and the director of undergraduate study, Dr. William Lyons. More recently, another committee responsibility has been to choose two undergraduate representatives to actively participate and vote in departmental meetings.

In the Political Science Department these departmental meetings are the forum for the final decision making on such issues as curriculum, hiring and

student evaluations of professors.

Such participation of undergraduates in formal decision-making is rare at UK, but there is a bill in the University Senate which would make undergraduate advisory committees mandatory for all departments and give the committees at least one vote in departmental meetings.

Students Hold Power

At present there are four student votes in the department—two undergraduate and two graduate. As Dr. Jewell pointed out, "Students may hold the balance of power in tight decisions."

Chairman of the former PSUAC, John Nelson, commented that "Participation in these meetings gives undergrad committee members quite a change in perspective. It emphasizes the responsibility of giving advice." Nelson also felt "students have a direct and substantial stake in their department, and while they do not have the expertise of the faculty, students should have at least some say in the department's decisions."

Faculty Split

Dr. Jewell made it clear that there were some serious differences among the political science faculty as to whether the undergraduates should have the votes.

He said he believed "some felt if we gave students a direct voice within the structure, they would be less likely to distrust

Continued on Page 5, Col. 1

Weather

Forecast for Lexington and vicinity: Partly cloudy and mild today and tonight, mild through Wednesday. Showers and a little cooler Thursday. The high temperature today near 70; tonight, 55; tomorrow near 70. Precipitation probabilities today 10 percent; tonight, 10 percent; tomorrow 20 percent.

Udall Expresses Ideas on Ecology

By JEAN RENAHER
Managing Editor

Stewart Udall, secretary of the interior under President John Kennedy, stated Monday night that the nation "must do nothing less than alter, redo and rehabilitate the American dream" in order to revitalize the total environment.

He told an audience of approximately 400 students and townspeople at Georgetown College that this is a "large order" and "will be the work of a generation to do it." He emphasized that the weight of this change will rest on the younger generation.

Udall said he feels a "need for a Ralph Nader-type organization (of young people) in every state capital" to ensure that government and its officials remain aware of the environmental problems facing the country.

He cited the two main features of the environmental movement as its being "holistic" and "humanistic." Through these two aspects, he said, the movement considers new developments in terms of how it will affect the entire environment. At the same time, environmentalists "insist that from now on, we put man in the center" of all controversies affecting the environment.

Environmental Crisis

According to Udall, this has not been happening. At the same time that America's "standard of living" has been going up, it's "living standards" have been steadily declining. This constitutes the environmental crisis, remarked Udall.

Part of this country's material

and technological successes have come through what Udall terms our "imbalanced performance," our "overspecialization." As a result of this imbalance, Udall said that we have built "housing, not communities, and cars, but we have let our public transportation systems go down the drain."

He said the environmentalists' stand is one of "fighting progress, not because we want to go back to Walden Pond" but because they want to "enhance the environment rather than destroy it."

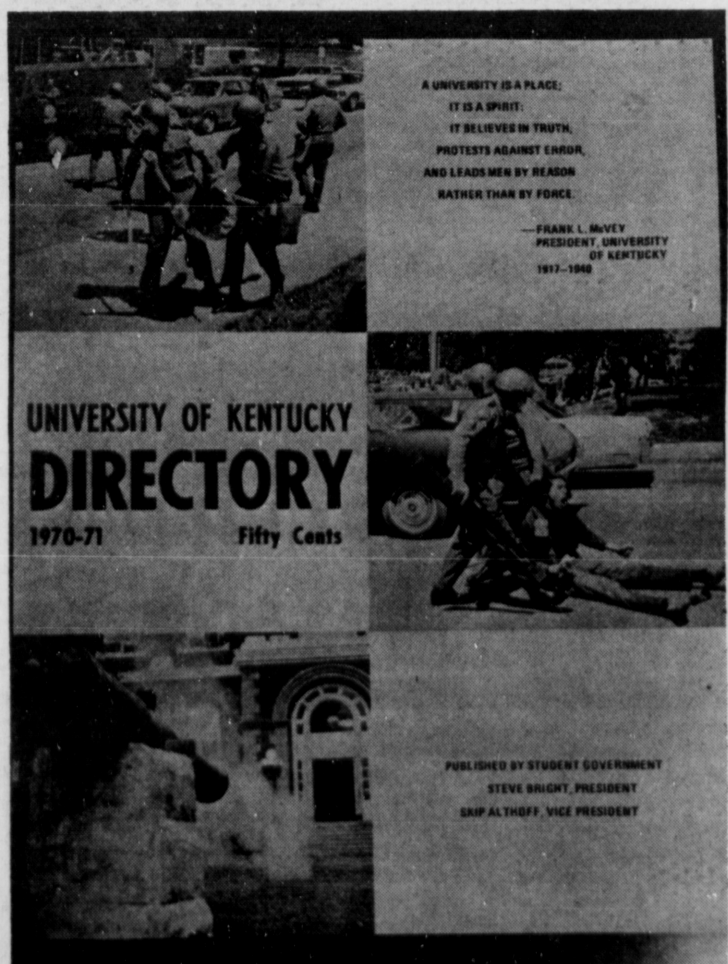
Udall quoted a prominent New York banker as having said recently that Americans formerly had taken the position that "you can't stand in the way of progress." Now, says the banker, "there's a generation saying, 'the hell you can't'."

'Elbow Room'

Udall, who is the father of six, called for the "leveling-off of the population" in order to "buy us a little time, give us a little elbow room" in which to clean up the environment.

He also said that society should allow women to play a "dual role." He added, "We need the very qualities that women have—compassion, kindness, gentleness." He termed America's use of the female mind as "pathetic."

Following Udall's lecture, which was presented as part of an annual lecture series on the Georgetown College campus, Udall entertained questions from the audience. There was also an informal rap session at the Georgetown Student Center following the lecture.



Controversial Cover

The University of Kentucky Directory, published by Student Government, raised a few eyebrows yesterday when it was released. The unusual front cover, showing pictures of police arresting protesters and a cannon firing at the Administration building was designed by SG president Steve Bright. Bright said he received calls from UK administrators Jack Hall and Robert Zumwinkle concerning the cover.

Kernel Photo By Dick Ware

Record Review

Bootleg Album Better Than New Release

"Get Yer Ya-Ya's Out" by the Rolling Stones, London NPS-5.

By JIM SHERTZER
College Press Service

This has not been a good year for the greatest of rockdom's greats: the Beatles, Bob Dylan and the Rolling Stones.

The Stones do have a new album, though, that helps fill the void. It's "Get Yer Ya-Ya's Out" (London NPS-5), a "live" recording of the Stone's concerts in New York City taped last November, just a week or so before the disaster at Altamont.

Record Review

Loudon Album Shows Potential

"Loudon Wainwright III" by Loudon Wainwright III, Atlantic SD8260.

By JIM SHERTZER
College Press Service

If you haven't discovered Loudon Wainwright III yet, I suggest you pick up his debut album—"Loudon Wainwright III" (Atlantic SD 8260)—the next time you have a few spare coins.

Loudon is one of the most promising young folkies to come along since James Taylor. The debut disc has some ups and downs, but it shows an awful lot of potential.

Chief among the 11 original numbers here are "Black Uncle Remus" and "Central Square Song."

fore the disaster at Altamont.

What this record amounts to is an authorized version of the bootleg "Liver Than You'll Ever Be" disc that was secretly taped at the Stones' San Francisco concerts and turned up in some record shops last winter.

"Ya-Ya's" has eight of the 10 numbers on the "Liver" album. The sound quality on "Ya-Ya's" is, of course, superior to what came off "Liver." But all in all, the new album just doesn't generate the flash and excitement of the bootleg disc.

rate the flash and excitement of the bootleg disc.

"Ya-Ya's" starts with an enormous burst of energy, "Jumpin' Jack Flash." The Stones used it to open most of the shows on their last tour, and, as usual, it really turns the crowd on.

Next comes Chuck Berry's "Carol," slower and sexier than the version the Stones did six years ago on their first album.

Two blues members—"Stray Cat Blues" (the definitive rocker-groupie song) and Robert John-

son's exquisite "Love in Vain" (one of Jagger's best adaptations of Negro blues material)—follow.

Next come the Stones' two big production members—"Midnight Rambler" and "Sympathy for the Devil."

Of all the cuts on "Ya-Ya's," "Rambler" comes the closest to capturing the incredible power of the "Liver" album. The studio version on "Let It Bleed" was staggering. But here, backed up by howls and cheers from the crowd, the song comes over with an even greater sense of menace. Jagger has seldom, if ever, sounded harder, meaner and more terrifyingly alive.

"Sympathy for the Devil" isn't quite up to the studio version on "Beggars Banquet." But it still packs a wallop. (Blood, Sweat and Tears ought to be made to listen to the Stones' version until their ears fall off.)

A heavy version of "Live With Me" follows and then the band gives us two portraits of rock'n' roll sirens.

First comes another Berry

classic, "Little Queenie," the only cut on "Ya-Ya's" that is not on any of the Stones' previous LPs (except "Liver"). Jagger does a beautifully timed version that stands well beside the interpretations of Berry and Jerry Lee Lewis and creates its own image of the teen-age juke-box temptress.

For contrast, the Stones next do a fine version of "Honky Tonk Women," giving us a "Little Queenie" many years and a thousand bar-rooms older. Putting these two songs together was a touch of inspiration.

The last cut is "Street Fighting Man," which the band used to close most of the shows on the tour. It's good, but like most of the other numbers, just not up to the version that happened at the San Francisco concert preserved on "Liver."

If you're lucky enough to have the bootleg, you really don't need "Ya-Ya's." If you don't have "Liver," though, you'll find "Ya-Ya's" worthwhile.

TODAY and TOMORROW

TODAY

The Committee on Militarism will meet Tuesday, Oct. 27, at 7:00 p.m. in room 109 of the Student Center.

All students interested in the off-campus housing survey should report to room 115 of the Student Center Tuesday, Oct. 27 at 7:30 p.m. This meeting will commence the foot survey, and will be of great importance to the outcome of the program.

The UK Philosophical Club will hold an informal discussion entitled "Philosophical Investigations of Undergraduate and Graduate Education" on Tuesday, Oct. 27 in room 214 of the Student Center.

Tickets for UK's first student production of the 1970-71 year, "The Ceremony of Innocence," are on sale from noon to 4:30 p.m. daily at the Laboratory Theatre, Fine Arts Building. The play will run Oct. 28-31 and Nov. 1. Curtain for all performances will be 8:30 with an added 2:30 matinee performance on Oct. 31. Admission is \$2.00, \$1.00 for students.

TOMORROW

A faculty recital will be presented by pianist James Bonn on Wednesday, Oct. 28, at 8:15 p.m. in Memorial Hall. The public is invited to attend free of charge.

The Air Force Officer's Qualification Test (AFOQT) will be administered in room 206 of Barker Hall at 7:00 p.m., Wednesday, Oct. 28 and Thursday, Oct. 29. All students wishing to take the AFOQT must be present for the Oct. 28 session. The Oct. 29 test will be limited to the flying portion only for students interested in flying.

A general Food-Coop meeting will be held at 7:00 p.m. Wednesday, Nov. 4, in room 245 of the Student Center. All interested people are invited to attend.

The Student Mobilization Committee to End the War in Vietnam (SMC) will meet Wednesday in room 245 of the Student Center, at 8 p.m. New people and new ideas are welcome.

COMING UP

Dr. Richard LaBrecque will speak on "The Relevance of Marcuse to Human Development" at the Colloquium on Issues and Methods in the Social and Philosophical Study of Education, to be held Oct. 29 at 1:30 p.m. in room 57, Dickey Hall.

Dr. Paul H. Stelson of Oak Ridge National Laboratory, Oak Ridge, Tenn., will speak on "Coulomb Excitation" at the Physics Colloquium, Oct. 30 at 4:00 p.m. in room 153 of the Chemistry-Physics Building.

Kentucky artists will exhibit works at the Shakertown Autumn Art Show and Sale, Oct. 31 and Nov. 1 from 9:30 a.m.-5:00 p.m. at Pleasant Hill, on U.S. 68 between Lexington and Harrodsburg, Ky. Admission is \$2.00 adults, \$1.00 students, and includes outdoor art show and village tour. For lunch and dinner reservations call (606) 734-9111.

Rabbi Oscar Groner, Assistant National Director of the B'nai B'rith Hillel Foundation, will be the guest of honor at a reception-open meeting of the UK-Transy Chapter of Hillel, at Temple Adath Israel, 124 N. Ashland Ave., at 6:00 p.m. Nov. 1. Jewish students, faculty and staff from both UK and Transy are invited to attend the evening meeting.

Sorority Open Rush extends until December. All interested girls wishing to sign up are asked to go to the Office Tower Room 561. Go Greek—Become Involved!

UK Placement Service

Students may register for appointments with representatives of the following corporations by contacting the Placement Service, 201 Old Agriculture Building, at least two days in advance of the date specified. Telephone 258-2746 (ext. 5-2746).

— CLASSIFIED —

Classified advertising will be accepted on a pre-paid basis only. Ads may be placed in person Monday through Friday or by mail, payment inclosed, to THE KENTUCKY KERNEL, Room 111, Journalism Bldg.

Rates are \$1.25 for 20 words, \$3.00 for three consecutive insertions of the same ad of 20 words, and \$3.75 per week, 20 words.

The deadline is 11 a.m. the day prior to publication. No advertisement may cite race, religion or national origin as a qualification for renting rooms or for employment.

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Oct. 29—Naval Ordnance Station.—Check schedule book for late information.

Oct. 29—Republic Steep Corp. Locations: Canton-Massillon area. December, May graduates. Accounting, Business Administration (BS); Chemical E., Electrical E., Mechanical E., Metallurgical E.

Oct. 29—A. O. Smith Corp.—Accounting, Business Administration, Agricultural E., Metallurgical E., Computer Science (BS); Mathematics (BS, MS); Electrical E., Mechanical E. (all degrees). Locations: Milwaukee, Cleveland, Mt. Sterling, Granite City, Arlington Heights, Others. December, May, August graduates. Citizenship.

Oct. 30—R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Co.—Business Administration (BS, MS). Locations: United States. December, May graduates. Citizenship. (Community Colleges — Business Management Technology).

Oct. 30—Travelers Insurance Co.—English, History, Journalism, Political Science (BS); Business Administration, Mathematics (BS, MS). Locations: United States, Canada. December, May graduates.

Oct. 30—Arthur Young & Co.—Check schedule book for late information.

Oct. 30—Atlanta Gas Light Co.—Accounting, Civil E. (BS), Electrical E., Mechanical E. (BS) Location: Georgia. December, May graduates. Citizenship.

Oct. 30—Avco Electronics Division. Physics (BS); Electrical E., Mechanical E. (BS, MS). Location: Cincinnati. May graduates. Citizenship.

Oct. 30—General Foods Corp.—Locations: New Jersey, New York, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, etc. December, May graduates. Citizenship. Chemistry, Chemical Engineering, Electrical E., Mechanical E. (BS, MS). Business Administration, Accounting.

Oct. 30—Ohio Department of Highways.—Civil E. (BS, MS). Locations: Ohio. December, May graduates. Citizenship.

Oct. 30—Radiation, Inc.—Check schedule book for late information.

The Enemy Within

Corruption, Inflation Could Ruin S. Vietnam

By FRED S. HOFFMAN

and

HUGH A. MULLIGAN
Associated Press Writers

SAIGON (AP)—The South Vietnam that American troops are phasing out of is not the same country they entered in force five years ago.

A sudden, subtle and totally unexpected social revolution has changed the face of the countryside. The water buffalo is on the way out. Urbanization is the way in. Already 60 percent of South Vietnam's 18 million people live in cities, compared with less than 40 percent when the big troop buildup began.

The sound and stench of the motorbike, for better or for worse, are everywhere in the land, even in remote highland provinces where the roads six months ago were impassable to an armored battalion.

Spreading pacification and soaring inflation have combined to bring prosperity of a sort to a people who can hardly remember what it's like not to live under a wartime economy.

Television Antennas

The tiniest Delta village glitters with rooftops of U.S. tin and is thickly forested with television antennas. Two million dollars worth of tractors, mostly from Japan, are sold every month in Vietnam.

A new middle class of more than 250,000 skilled and semiskilled workers, trained mostly by the American contractor firms that give Vietnam the finest deepwater

Urbanization outstrips

Vietnamization as war ends

ports and jet air fields in Asia, apprehensively eyes the future when all the war contracts will be done.

A new Mandarin class of civil servants, pushed into democracy Western style, is moving out into the villages and hamlets under the even more apprehensive eye of the suddenly well-off farmer.

Can the new Vietnam, the one that the Americans are leaving militarily, make it on its own economically? Or will it fall back, as fast as the troops pull back, into its ancient Asian ways of collusion, corruption and graft?

Inflation is the key to everything: the main reasons for the peasant's unexpected prosperity; the main incentive to bribery among public servants whose salaries seldom keep pace with the skyrocketing piaster, the main reason why America pays more than three times over legal rate: 118 piasters to the dollar, black market rate, around 400—for every yard of dirt it puts in a construction project, for every import, salary, box of ammunition it underwrites.

Economics Minister Pham Kim Ngoc speaks openly of what almost everyone at the U.S. Embassy concedes privately—that the American dollar will be needed for a long, long time to shore up the Vietnamese economy.

Minister Ngoc points out that the national budget for 1971, the first year of Vietnamization, will be 300 billion piasters, more than double last year's budget.

Of this, he said, 180 billion will have to come from taxes "and the rest from the printing press," meaning deficit spending underwritten by Uncle Sam.

But this plainly is an optimistic view of how much of the tab the Vietnamese will be able to pick up.

Tax Collection

A senior American official, just below ambassadorial level, admits that the Vietnamese government collects virtually no taxes in the lush Mekong Delta, where the Viet Cong tax collector had his greatest success.

The same official says corruption in the past year has become so "widespread and disorganized" that outside investors, especially American firms, prefer to locate in Bangkok.

The rush to convert the shaky piaster into hard goods has lined the sidewalks of Saigon three deep with parked motorbikes, littered the streets with thousands of stalls selling smuggled and black market luxury goods ranging from TV sets and toasters to ice buckets and toy telephones. With peasants and refugees flocking in from the countryside, the once-graceful French colonial capital is a nightmare of congestion, smog and dangerous noise levels.

Other cities—Can Tho, Da Nang, Long Xuyen, Qui Nhon have had similar but less dramatic population explosions. Almost unnoticed, the urbanization of Vietnam followed the pattern of the war and eventually the slow progress of pacification.

Dependents followed their ARVN soldiers to new outposts, whole hamlets and villages moved on to secure areas to escape the fighting areas, others were moved by the government away from free fire zones, whole families moved from the paddies and the highlands to the cities in search of money, jobs, security.

Attitude Change

In 1965, when Vietnam seemed in danger of collapsing as province towns in the highlands fell one after another, winning the loyalty of the peasantry was deemed essential to the survival of the country.

But after the Tet fighting in 1968, when the peasant failed to heed the Viet Cong's call for a general uprising even if he still remained aloof toward

the Saigon government, pacification planners breathed easier about attitudes in the countryside.

Now the power base has switched to the cities where strong labor unions, particularly among transport workers and port stevedores, veterans groups, refugee enclaves and various militant Buddhist factions constitute pockets of influence in the population that, in times of discontent, could provide the Communists with new ground for exploitation.

'Corruption is so widespread that industries now prefer to locate in Bangkok'

"What has been needed all along," says Gerald Hickey, urbanologist for the Rand Corp., "is not some futuristic plan for winning minds and hearts to democracy but some solid, interim planning for taking care of what is happening now in Vietnam as the war winds down. Urbanization of society is rushing ahead of Vietnamization of the war."

The angry uprising of the disabled war veterans from their squatter town shanties in recent months may augur future discontent as the big civilian payrolls begin to run out and the bubble bursts for the newly skilled middle class.

'Mighty Headache'

"We've left this country a vast resource and a mighty headache," said RMK-BRJ general manager John B. Kirkpatrick of the 200,000 Vietnamese his construction consortium has trained in skills ranging from stock clerks and plumbers to dredge operators, draftsmen and computer programmers.

"They could form the basis for a bright industrial future, if industries come along, or they could be the power base for a disgruntled, unemployed middle class."

So far, industries have not come flocking into Vietnam, except for the contract firms directly paid by the United States, but as security increases and the war subsides, the natural wealth of Vietnam and its wargained ports and airfields are drawing interest.

'Luxurious War'

Double cropping in the Delta, the new miracle strains of rice, the largely untapped fishing and timber resources are all on the plus side for the future, but taken all together under the most optimistic forecasts they can never sustain Vietnamization nor absorb the manpower now being released from what a top U.S. Mission official calls "the most luxurious and extravagant war ever fought."

Propelled toward urbanization without any industries save for a few textile mills,

breweries and glass works, the new Vietnam finds itself in the dilemma of being neither able to return to the old Vietnam nor shake off the evils that for many made the war years the giddy, prosperous years.

Vietnam's Gross National Product now stands at 600 billion piasters, compared with 145 billion, when U.S. troops by the hundreds of thousands splashed ashore in 1965. Nearly 75 percent of the GNP growth, as Minister Ngoc points out, stems from war-related service industries financed directly or indirectly by Uncle Sam.

By next year, Vietnam is expected to be self-sufficient in rice and in a position to turn dollar-drain imports into exports. But the export prospects will certainly diminish as the new "miracle rice" strains increase production in Malaysia, Indonesia, Japan, the Philippines and other prime markets.

But to achieve a really viable economy, free from Uncle Sam's handouts, Minister Ngoc and a number of U.S. economists are convinced Vietnam must reorient its economy away from the domination of its prewar agricultural past toward the promise and the attendant problems of the new urbanization. This means foreign investment.

The few members of Saigon's American Chamber of Commerce, however, who have taken a flyer in the Vietnamese economy say their presence is discour-

'What makes us think we'll be out of Asia before the year 2000?'

aged by prohibitively high import licenses on machines and raw materials needed to sustain a business, confusing laws, a burdensome, corrupt bureaucracy that survives on "speed money," a government attitude of distrust of all foreigners and, most disheartening of all, the unrealistically pegged price of the piaster, which triples the cost of labor and materials and prices their products out of the market.

Surprisingly, as the dark economic clouds of disengagement gather, the farmer rides high above it all on his own inflationary carpet.

Whether the piaster continues sky-high or hits the bottom, it will be Uncle Sam waiting at the trampoline. Barring another social revolution or an even more unlikely full military solution, there is no other reading available from American or Vietnamese sources of the economic indicators.

"We're not out of Europe yet, and the war there ended 25 years ago," points out a top embassy official. "What makes us think we'll be out of Asia before the end of the century?"

Fleeing U.S. Is 'Incredibly Easy', Government Officials Claim

WASHINGTON (AP) — For a fugitive seeking refuge abroad, getting out of the United States is "incredibly easy," say government officials.

If his political leaning is right, passage to a sympathetic nation is practically assured.

"All you've got to do is walk across the border, go to the Cuban embassy and say you want to go to Algeria," said one U.S. official who asked not to be identified.

In recent months, a number of fugitives from American justice have followed that or similar scenarios, among them Black Panther leader Eldridge Cleaver and LSD advocate Dr. Timothy Leary.

Escape routes are available to radical fugitives through both Mexico and Canada, according to government sources. In most cases the next stop is Cuba; for some, like Cleaver, it is on to Algeria.

Crossing from the United States into Canada or Mexico is perhaps the easiest step in a fugitive's journey, government sources say, because of hundreds of miles of borders guarded by only 1,600 Customs and Immigration officers.

For those on the radical left, the sources say, a sort of informal underground railroad exists. It is believed Cleaver and Leary used such a pipeline.

For fugitives whose political views might not mesh with those

in Cuba or Algeria, the going gets a little rougher.

James Earl Ray, who pleaded guilty to the murder of Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., obtained a false passport in Canada to get to England where he was caught.

Among fugitives believed to have sought refuge out of the country are four young men sought in last summer's fatal bombing of the Army Mathematics Research Center at the University of Wisconsin.

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The Case for A&S Foreign Language Requirement

A continuing debate focuses on the question of whether the University should require a facility in a foreign language for all its Arts and Sciences students. Much student sentiment strongly opposes the language requirement; however, an objective look at the basic concept of education UK should promote, the abstract advantages to be gained from a knowledge of a foreign language, the technical benefits of such a study and the heightened appreciation of our own language all lead us to a belief that it would be a step backward to eliminate the foreign language requirement.

As UK strives to provide an improved liberal arts education for its students, a knowledge of another language is indispensable. The basic concept of a liberal arts education as well as the progress of the University are concerned with this issue. If we set our goals around developing a broader perspective in the student, the foreign language requirement is one of the more effective measures we can employ.

If, however, we wish UK to remain predominantly a technical, land-grant orientated college we should not insist on the language requirement. If our goal is to help everyone get through his four years here as easily as possible, or merely to train him to fit into his proper niche in the 'real world' we can throw the language requirement out the window.

Obviously, in a liberal arts program these are not the goals. The aim is toward developing a 'well-educated man', one who has partially transcended the narrow world of his own language and is able in the process to improve his level of tolerance and widen his horizons of interest.

The ability to speak and read another language is an effective

method of approaching this goal because it gives one a perspective that is not unational. A liberally educated man must be able to view his actions and those of his country as others see them. He can hardly get the feel of a people, its history or its attitudes without an acquaintance with its language. One would be naive to suggest a knowledge of the language is the only, or even the best way of identifying with a nation, but it is the most effective at hand.

The development of increased tolerance is certainly a goal the University should work toward. Again the language requirement should play a large part in accomplishing the goal. To become tolerant of another people we need to identify with them as much as

possible; this type of identity develops readily as we acquire their mode of communication.

In addition to the psychological gains we can acquire through a knowledge of a foreign language, there are a number of technical benefits to be gained. The most obvious of these is the ability to communicate with someone in a situation totally removed from the one we are accustomed to. If travel plays a large role in one's education, certainly a knowledge of another language does also.

If one expects to stay near the intellectual community after his graduation he will certainly need as much linguistical ability as he can muster. The degree of scholarly discourse which presumes a facility of another language is great.

Add to these arguments the acknowledgment that an understanding of another language does much to improve one's grasp of his English and we must concede a convincing case for the continuance of the foreign language requirement in the field of general studies.

THE KENTUCKY KERNEL

UNIVERSITY OF KENTUCKY

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Frank S. Coots III, Editor-In-Chief

Kernel Soapbox Influence of Radical Left on UK Politics

By MICHAEL CRADDOCK
Graduate Student A&S

In the *Kernel* (Oct. 14) Josh O'Shea has done an admirable job of criticizing the UK Student Coalition for trying to hoodwink the Greeks and the rest of us into believing the "radical Left" wants to control Student Government and to destroy the University. I am directing my remarks to O'Shea's question: If the Greeks and Freaks (radicals?) generally don't mix, how then are the radicals attacking the Greeks—as the S.C. would have us believe. Certainly there is no deliberate and organized attempt to wreck the Greek system. The radicals are not interested in selling themselves to do so, and the Greeks are losing their prestigious hold on most campuses anyway. There is, however, a basis for the reactionary fears of the SC spokesmen: the radical Left does have an important influence on the Greeks and the independent students. But this influence is not coercive and many students sensitive to and personally affected by the political reality which they actively confront are "captured" by the far Left. Why, then, would the SC argue that the radicals are attacking the Greek system?

Consider the Student Coalition. It consists primarily of ultra-right-wingers who rely upon outmoded solutions to current events. We can characterize its stance by such warm terms as tradition, stability, "things as they ought to be." There is nothing inherently wrong with stability; the conflict between it and the forces of social change is central to human

history. But men of stability most often are anti-intellectual. They cannot conceive of or cope with that which challenges their early learned, "sacred" explanations of the good life. We all want security in our lives and there is plenty of that in habit; we don't have the agonizing job of thinking, i.e., the mental process of examining and reconstructing the elements of a problematic situation and seeking new alternatives for action. Evidently, SC members are not accustomed to thinking.

I suggest that the mentality characteristic of most members of such organizations as the SC is one which does not go far beyond simply accepting our present political institutions (including education) as inherent in the nature of things. It does not grasp the idea that these institutions are humanly produced, legitimated by convention, and thus subject to considerable modification and, for some, elimination. Nor does such a mentality allow the recognition that many have dehumanizing consequences. For example, at UK dehumanizing "education" is a common occurrence. An oppressive student code, "package deal" curricula, standardized tests which measure memorized and disparate pieces of often irrelevant information, an extremely lopsided distribution of power—all are designed to produce the "properly" educated student. From the administration's limited perspective this kind of education may yield "concerned", manageable students (who use their education as a tool for social advancement or for the

practical application of food gathering) and thus enhances administrative efficiency and fills jobs in the labor market. In terms of the students, as thinking human beings, the outcomes are feelings of inadequacy, anxiety, and frustration. Such students are "fed up" because they are neither stimulated nor "allowed" to participate in an educational process. This mentality I have mentioned has little room for such considerations.

But regardless of the myopic political view of the SC members, they are not stupid, only half-conscious. They hear statements from some student government representatives which must indeed be strange and threatening—statements not incompatible with the call for distributive justice coming from the far Left. The SC must fear too many thinking Greeks will be influenced by this "incomprehensible" and "dangerous" language. Thus, they sincerely believe or conjure the notion that the radicals are deliberately "moving in" to destroy. From time to time they must experience a politically sensitive student (Greek or not) wrestling with major inconsistencies between his equalitarian ideals and the "established procedure" for dealing with questions which touch his life and lives of others, (e.g., the administration's response to the demonstration last spring). The attempt at resolving the conflict is unsuccessful and the student refuses the ritualistic security offered by the SC. Instead, he listens to the often vocal radical Left calling for fundamental change. This really must be too much—

another soul faltering and a perfect system threatened once more.

I don't mean to imply that all is well with that dissenting band of activists who wish to make a more humane world. "Redneck" Freaks and True Believers with their religious truth, idiotic demands, intolerance and physical violence, mindless trippers—products of fat but empty lives; manipulators seeking selfish gain, clothing their calculating actions in the rhetoric of brotherly love, adolescent-type escapees still tied to their internalized authoritarianism and projecting their guilt and hate, downtrodden contenders who go where turtles win—these sad caricatures of their possible selves find a haven in the far Left. Popular movements gather a fair share of those who suffer the most. Yet alienated people, perhaps generally of different sorts, are present throughout the whole political spectrum. I have already suggested the rigid intellectual and emotional qualities of status quo adherents. Here are some more: persons who live for what they have instead of who they are (and I don't mean how "important" they are); an elected public servant who would tell infrequently and mildly active poor people that they remind him of the hindquarters of an ass; major policy makers who follow an insanely programmed course of "stalemate" nuclear relations where maneuvering may ultimately lead to destruction in the name of freedom.

If the radical Left gathers so many who suffer the most, it also gathers creative people who have transcended the mentality which doesn't question the "givenness" of what is. This, precisely because they have suffered personally or empathetically with their fellow men. They see through the mana-like but culturally evolved nature of our present society and voice needed criticism. They offer new alternatives, frequently rejected before serious consideration, because to consider them would be unpatriotic. How long ago did anti-war demonstrators call for at least a cease-fire in Indo-China?

More importantly, radicals do internal violence to SC members by having the fortitude to resist compromising their humanistic ideals. They say "no" to arguments which offer only more of the same or contain rationalizations for waiting for that "more appropriate time." The time is now. They are actively involved in changing their own personal but previously mechanical lives, even in "nonpolitical" areas. They are hopeful—acting on alternatives for the living. I guess that from the Student Coalition's perspective all this hits home as an attack not only on the "good ole" Greek system but all that exists and is still around.



'New Barbarism' and 'Nixonomics'

Campaign Issues Really Aren't Debated

WASHINGTON (AP) — Call it law and order, permissiveness, campus unrest or wrap it up as "The New Barbarism." Whatever its name, Republicans are pushing to make it the No. 1 issue in this year's elections.

Call it cost-push pressures, overdue readjustment, wage-price spiral or just plain "nixonomics." It's the pain in the pocketbook that Democrats see as the overriding issue on Nov. 3.

The Republicans talk about lawlessness, bombings, attacks on police. From President Nixon and Vice President Spiro T. Agnew to candidates for state legislatures, they have seized on domestic disorder as their issue.

Democrats described the GOP litany as "the politics of fear... a calculated attempt by these leaders to exploit the doubts and fears, the anxieties and frustra-

education, consumer protection and the like are being debated hardly at all.

The Republicans have exploited to the fullest their advantage of having natural newsmakers—the President and vice president.

President Nixon signs a crime bill and comments "every day we pick up the papers and see some sporadic incident without reason, without cause—a terrorist act that we have not been able to cope with before."

Visited Policemen

Five days later, openly campaigning, he makes an unscheduled hospital visit in Kansas City to two policemen injured in a bomb explosion. "Let's give them respect," he says. "Here they are underpaid, a dangerous job, protecting us, and instead of calling them pigs and spitting on them and shouting profane slogans at them as they go about their job, let's give them respect."

That the emotional issue is having an effect is illustrated by the Sante race in Utah, where Republican Congressman Laurence J. Burton is trying to unseat Sen. Frank Moss, a Democrat with a liberal record.

Burton rails against what he calls "The New Barbarism,"—student terrorists, pornographers and cop-killers. "There's no doubt about it," says Moss, "that's the big issue. I'm not sure just why. All we've had around here was a sit-in last spring at the University of Utah and it was totally nonviolent."

Democratic National Chairman Lawrence F. O'Brien, in addressing himself to what he calls "the politics of fear," likened Republican tactics to those of the late Sen. Joseph McCarthy of Wisconsin.

'Inflate Emotions'

"And this time," he said "the practitioner is not a single, demagogic senator but a carefully orchestrated team of the highest officeholders in the land... it is terribly hard to grope for the answers to the problems of a vast and restless nation, but it is easy to inflate human emotions."

O'Brien, countering with the Democratic theme, said unemployment is not only a key issue but also "that so many who are out of work, and the people who depend on them, have no feeling that anyone in power sees their plight or understands their humiliation—or gives a damn."

Nowhere is the country, perhaps, are the divisions between opposing candidates as sharply defined as in Tennessee's Senate race between Democratic incumbent Albert Gore and Republican congressman William Brock.

Brock pursues a line straight out of the GOP strategy book: a recital of the unease that

plagues the country, Gore's anti-war record, attacks on the Democratic "big spenders."

Gore sticks to issues that have worked for him before, talking of high interest rates, high prices and unemployment.

'Bread-and-Meat'

"These are bread-and-meat questions that come down to the problems that your wife has got to work with in paying the bills and keeping the family budget," he says.

'The war as an issue is as dated as a 1968 automobile.'

Although once Brock was considered the likely winner, Gore's fortunes swung dramatically upward with the President's proposal for a cease-fire in Vietnam, which Gore had advocated.

A similar situation exists in Ohio where Rep. Robert Taft Jr., a Senate candidate with a grand Republican name faces Howard M. Metzenbaum, who has made the race a virtual Nixon policy referendum. Taft is a hardliner on crime and campus unrest and an advocate of conservative fiscal policies.

Metzenbaum hammers away at Nixon economic policies, says the administration should set a deadline for withdrawal from Vietnam, and wants to see some defense funds diverted to social programs.

In Illinois, Sen. Ralph Tyler Smith is convinced "the one thing about which people are most concerned is the problem of violence in society."

His opponent, Adlai E. Stevenson III, owner of a for-

Gun-control legislation for example, is a secondary issue in the Maryland Senate race between a key sponsor of restrictions on guns, Democratic incumbent Joseph Tydings, and his Republican challenger, Rep. Glenn Beall Jr.

It is not expected to be decisive, primarily because Tydings' strong support of anti-crime bills has robbed it of appeal to all but the deer-hunter vote.

The issue could decide the contest in Oregon's 4th Congressional District. There, incumbent Republican John Dellenback, already is a tight race with Democrat James Weaver over the economy issue, also is a target of criticism for one vote in the House in favor of a gun-control bill.

But for the most part, up and to including such celebrated liberal-conservative confrontations as the New York House race between Rep. Allard K. Lowenstein, a leading Democratic liberal in the House, and Republican Norman F. Lent, an ardent conservative, the argument rages over two issues: law and order and the economy.

News Analysis

tions, the emotions and mistrust, of the people whose trust and confidence they claim to hold."

Instead, the Democrats accuse the administration—and thereby Republican candidates—of being insensitive to unemployment, rising prices "to help President Nixon balance his books or compensate for fiscal ineptness."

Vice President Agnew attacked those allegations last week, saying "they jump at a one-month wobble in the Consumer Price Index to try to panic the electorate."

They are the nearest thing to national issues in the campaign, echoed in varying degrees in contests for the 35 Senate seats, and the 435 seats in the House.

War Was Issue

A few months ago, in early summer, the Vietnam war was widely heralded as the issue.

A cry at peace demonstrations protesting the sending of American troops against Communist installations in neutral Cambodia was "wait til fall." But the troops were pulled back on schedule, the President has continued to withdraw them from Vietnam, and passions have cooled.

Now, with the exception of a handful of races, the war as an issue is as dated as a 1968 automobile—running on, a little older, but causing little excitement.

For all the bombast, the two major concerns—law and order and the economy—aren't really being debated at all. No Democratic politician is going to campaign for crime and violence; no Republican is running on a platform of unemployment and higher living costs.

Such issues as the environment, power shortages, quality of

'Advisory' Committee Given More Power

Continued from Page 1

the system. And others believed it would be tokenism to allow undergraduates to attend meetings, yet not be able to vote."

Jewel felt more faculty members were won over to the idea after undergraduates had sat in meetings for awhile and "demonstrated their competence."

At the undergraduate meeting one coed declared that the new voting power permitted "student ideas not only to be heard but also to be tested." Another committee nominee expressed con-

cern over the value of TV teaching, the advising program and the need for student evaluations.

The newly elected committee members are: seniors John Nelson, Terry Barton, Chris Perry, Julian Kennamer; juniors Karen Beckwith, Mary Gilpin, Ben Luckens, Tim Guilfoile, Frank Chuppe; sophomores John Collings, Deana Rose, Alan Sears; freshmen James Reinhardt, John Kohnisch, Jeff Lazear.

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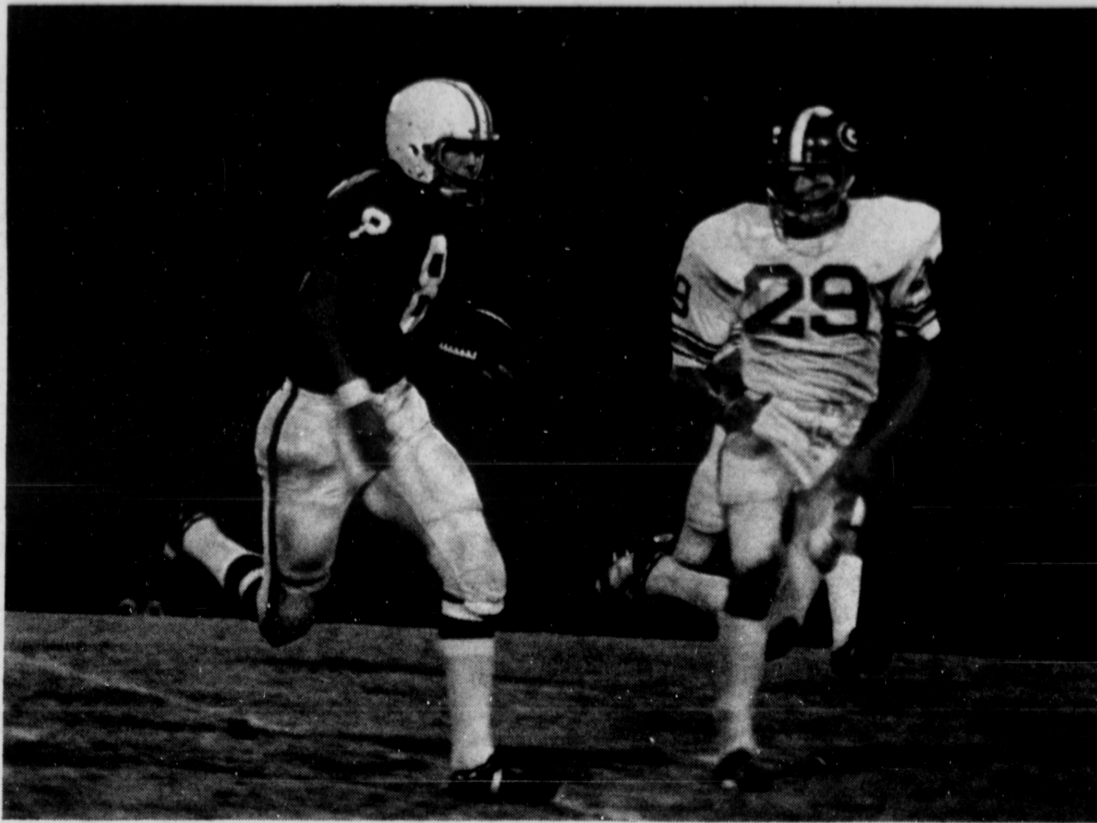


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Bernie Scruggs ran 23 yards on this play to set up UK's only score—a field goal by Bobby Jones. UK lost to Georgia, 19-3.

Kernel Photo By Ken Weaver

John Ray Isn't Giving Up

By CARL FAHRINGER
Kernel Staff Writer

You'd think a coach would throw in the towel after coming so close so many times. But John Ray, head coach of UK's football team, isn't a quitter, even though his team has lost five games in a row.

Instead, Ray is trying harder. Yesterday he sent his charges through an hour's workout in full gear, which is a bit out of the ordinary for a Monday.

"They (the players) want to work," he said. "They were embarrassed. They don't want to lose."

"Sometimes when you go out in sweats, you don't accomplish what you hope to," Ray said, explaining the change from usual procedure.

Ray keeps hoping that, one of

these weeks, his team will snap out of it. Meanwhile, he places a lot of emphasis on the importance of the loyal UK fans.

"I hope they're always behind us," he said. "But when you're losing—that's when you need support. When you're winning, everybody's around."

According to Ray, the UK football fans have not been fair-weather fans, and they haven't pressured Ray and his players.

"They've been good to me," he said. "They write and they call and tell me not to get discouraged."

"I hope they're good to the squad."

The attitude of the players has been a source of encouragement to Ray. They are getting mentally ready for the games, and they are anxious to do something about the losing tradition connected with UK football.

"They want to change," he said. He pointed out, however, that a rough road lies ahead.

"They've lost so much here that everytime something goes wrong, they think, 'Well, here it goes again.'"

One of the biggest obstacles

for UK to hurdle in order to part with their losing ways is one that was quite evident Saturday night—getting the breaks.

"Sometimes things happen which are uncontrollable," Ray said. "None of our boys want to fumble the football or throw an interception. None of them wants to be offside or called for holding."

But Ray doesn't like coming close. He wants to win.

"Let's see if we can't get them turned around this week," he said.

And he means this week.

Dooley Says Bulldogs Won 'Crazy Game'

By MIKE TIERNEY
Kernel Sports Editor

"It was a crazy game." That is Vince Dooley's summation of Georgia's 19-3 victory over the Kentucky Wildcats Saturday.

The head coach of the Bulldogs was puffing on a large cigar, possibly his "victory cigar," in the Red Auerbach tradition.

"First we had Kentucky, third (down) and 20 (yards), deep in their own territory. Then I look around and Kentucky is on our two-yard line," said Dooley, referring to the 88-yard run by UK's Bernie Scruggs. "Then, a second later, we have the ball at midfield."

Dooley felt that the Bulldogs should have pulled out to a big lead in the first half.

"We had some great opportunities in the early part of the game, but we couldn't take advantage of them," he said. "We had good field position early, but we couldn't score. Then we scored from poor field position."

That score—a 65-yard touchdown pass from Mike Cavan to Charles Whittemore—lifted the Bulldogs to a 10-0 halftime lead. The play proved to be the winning score for Georgia.

Fumble Is Turning Point

The turning point, Dooley said, was Scruggs' fumble at the Georgia 2-yard line. UK was behind, 13-3, at the time.

"If they had scored, it would have been one tight football game," Dooley said.

Despite the fumble, Dooley was quite impressed by Scruggs.

"I think Scruggs is a great quarterback," he said. "He moved his team real well."

After a slow start, Georgia is rapidly improving. The Bulldogs' 3-3 record is misleading. Their victories have been by a total margin of 88 points, while their losses have been by only 14 points.

"We lost some close ballgames early to some pretty good teams. We don't have a great team," Dooley admitted, "but we are fairly good."

Two individuals on the Georgia team broke school records.

Tiny Kim Braswell booted four field goals in as many attempts. Also Charles Whittemore caught ten passes for almost 200 yards. Both performances surpassed longstanding records.

Georgia Plays Tough Schedule

The remainder of Georgia's schedule is most challenging, said Dooley, although followers of UK may consider it moderate. The Bulldogs must play South Carolina, Florida, Auburn and Georgia Tech.

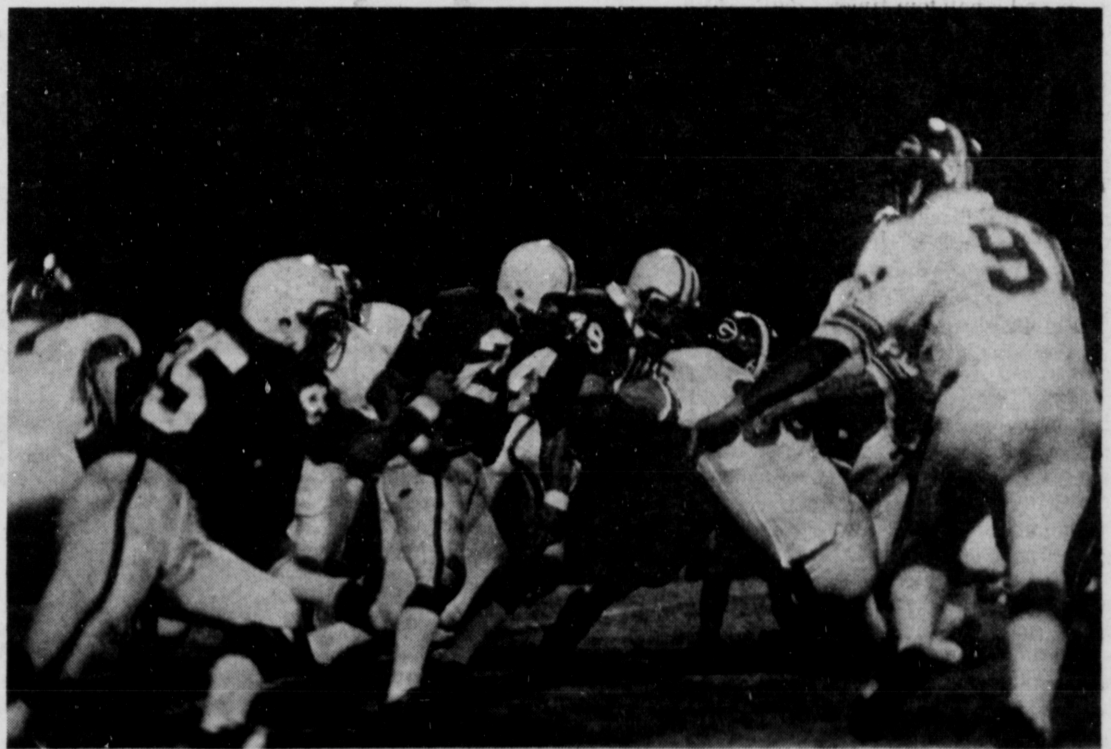
"I think we're going to have to play better if we are going to beat competition like this," Dooley fretted.

UK Better

When asked to compare this year's UK team with those in the near past, Dooley had to be reminded of last season's 30-0 victory by Georgia.

Then, as if handed a widely-read script, Dooley recited, "This year's (UK) team is much better than last year's. I see a definite improvement in their football program."

"I have the greatest respect for Johnny Ray. They have a good freshman team and their future looks bright."



Lee Clymer (24) picks up a sizable gain against Georgia as Jim Mitchell (85) and Dan Feathersen (79) clear a path.

Kernel Photo By Ken Weaver

UK Riflers Lose

The University of Kentucky Rifle Team finished third in a triangular meet in Lexington Saturday.

Tennessee Tech won the meet with an excellent score of 1408. The University of Georgia took second by scoring 1359 points and the Wildcats shot a 1331 to take third place.

Jim Early was high shooter for UK with a 272 score. Jeff Bartlett was close behind with a 271 total. Robert Eidson, Scott Waldie and Jim Scholtens rounded out the top five for the Wildcats.

UK's next meet is against Murray State, the nation's best team, at home Saturday.

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'Yoga Power' Works

India's Leading Yogis Run Center Where Students Perform the 'Impossible'

NEW DELHI, India (AP)—Stripped to their undershorts, 40 Indian men and boys standing in loosely organized ranks slowly raised their arms to form one of the 8.4 million classical positions of yoga.

With determined looks on their faces—especially those overweight or skinny—they follow the commands of their long-bearded yogi instructor who moves along them like a drill sergeant in the warm light of dawn.

The early morning quiet is broken only by the loud noise of retching from the vomit pit as others voluntarily rinse out their stomachs using warm water in one of the six prescribed yoga cleansing exercises.

In a private courtyard three pudgy Russian women, the wives of Soviet diplomats, are trying to lose weight under the watchful eye of the master himself—Swami Dhirendra Brachmachari.

Another day has begun at New Delhi's government-supported International Centre for Yoga.

The swami—a tall, dark man with a long black beard and hair strikingly set off by hypnotic eyes and a red tikka mark on his forehead—moves quietly around the center watching the various classes and giving a moment's personal instruction where he feels it is needed.

He refused to give his age but appears to be in his forties. As one of India's leading yogis, the swami has a list of past and present pupils that reads like an Indian Who's Who and includes Prime Minister Indira Gandhi.

Advanced students of yoga are expected to spend long periods meditating and holding their breath. This includes, the swami claims, holding the breath for an hour-and-a-half four times a day.

Belief in the powers of yoga is widespread and has helped to make yoga one of India's leading exports.

In India, yogis have been known to walk on fire, eat glass, nails and acid, bury themselves in the ground for long periods and stop their heart beats.

Dr. G. S. Chhina, an American-trained physiologist at the All India Institute of Medical Sciences, has spent 12 years studying the feats of yogis.

"We tested yogis who could stop their pulse beat and others who were able to reduce their need for oxygen as much as 50 percent," he says. "But we were not able to find a yogi who could demonstrate any supernatural powers."

'Uncooperative'

In attempts to conduct controlled experiments he says the swami was "uncooperative".

Chhina, who studied at the University of California at Los Angeles and the University of Oregon Medical School, confesses there are some things yogis do "we haven't been able to figure out."

This includes a yogi who was able to slow his heart beat and another who walked on fire but refused to let doctors examine him.

Chhina said he doubts whether yogis can hold their breath as long as they claim. The swami, he said, has consistently declined to be tested.

The number of yogis in India

is not exactly known, but the Institute of Psychic and Spiritual Research in New Delhi estimates there may be as many as 8,000 practicing yogis in India.

Aside from the yogis who practice hatha yoga or body yoga like the swami, there are those who concentrate on meditation.

Withdraw From World

The most famous of these is probably Maharishi Mahesh Yogi who became world famous when the Beatles and actress Mis Farrow followed him to India.

Some yogis who practice meditation are able to withdraw themselves completely from con-

sciousness of the world around them.

In one case, Chhina said, a yogi was so deep in a trance that he was undisturbed by the playing of loud music or by efforts to get his attention by pinching him.

The study was not able to completely explain how this was achieved but somehow the yogis were able to relax the brain to produce "a completely relaxed state that doesn't react to normal sensory information," Chhina said.

For most followers of yoga, however, it is mostly an exercise to stay in shape.

Draft Policy Established

WASHINGTON (AP)—Draft Director Curtis W. Tarr established a policy Monday permitting men to drop certain deferments at will.

The policy means a man with a student, occupational fatherhood or hardship deferment can abandon it whenever it is to his advantage, without awaiting the end of the condition under which it was granted.

Tarr said lottery number 195 probably will be the highest called this year, and he invited men who received higher numbers in the draft lottery held December 1969 to take advantage of the opportunity to face their maximum exposure in a year which, for them, is already safe.

Men who received lottery numbers last July, however, could not use the ruling to their advantage this year. They will be the top-priority group of 1971 and dropping a deferment now would only expose them to the draft for that entire year before they know what their chances are.

They could use it later in 1971 or in future years.

Tarr's directive also contained a warning for deferred men that they must provide their draft boards with required evidence if they want their deferments renewed.

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Directories

New Copies Now Available For Entire Student Body

Stephen LaBreche, director of student services, says that copies of the University of Kentucky directory are available for off-campus students in the Student Government office in the Student Center.

Students living in dorms will receive their copy in their mailboxes.

A form is enclosed in the directory for additions and corrections. LaBreche says a small supplement will be published to correct the "multiple mistakes" brought about by the introduction of the new Centrex phone system.

Proposal Could Cut Athletic Aid Program

NEW ORLEANS, La. (AP)—The Financial Aid Committee of the National Collegiate Athletic Association has formulated a proposal that would drastically cut the amount of money colleges and universities would expend on athletic programs and at the same time tend to equalize competition.

The committee, headed by William J. Flynn, director of athletics at Boston College, presented its proposal in rough form Monday to the powerful 18-man Council of the NCAA.

The council will meet again Tuesday and has scheduled a news conference at noon to announce what action it will take on the committee's sweeping suggestions.

However, an informal poll of several of the council members indicated that the committee proposal probably will be presented for discussion at the next NCAA convention next January.

Basically the proposal would:

- ▶ Limit the number of scholarships any NCAA member could grant to 30 in football and 6 in basketball.

Complex Repairs Still Unsettled

LEXINGTON (AP) — There appeared to be some disagreement Monday over whether a settlement had been reached on repairing the crumbling brick facing of twin 23-story dormitories at the University of Kentucky.

A news release from the state Department of Finance said Foster & Creighton Co., general contractor for the three-year-old buildings, had agreed to assume \$50,000 in repair costs with the state paying an estimated \$20,000 for "remedial improvements."

However, Albert Christian, a vice president at the firm, said replacement of damaged brick and construction of scaffolding and safety equipment was discussed at a meeting Friday with UK and Finance Department representatives but, to his knowledge, no firm agreement had been reached.

- ▶ Set up a sliding-scale formula under which athletic scholarships could be granted only on the basis of need.

In another sweeping proposal, the committee suggested that all NCAA members in the nation be required to issue their scholarship invitations on the same date, eliminating confusion and sometimes bitter feelings when a high school prospect signs a scholarship with one school, then decides to attend another.

Controversy Continues

FRANKFORT, Ky. (AP) — State Finance Commissioner Albert Christen said Monday he would take no action on a controversy involving a concessions contract for University of Kentucky athletic events until he conferred further with UK officials.

A hearing officer, John W. Morgan, said Monday he thought the contract should be awarded to Gerald Lundergan of Lundy's Catering in Lexington following an investigation into his credentials.

The controversy began Aug. 26 when the Finance Department opened four bids for the two-year football and basketball game contract.

Lundergan made the top offer, but state Purchasing Director N.B. McCubbin made an "oral commitment" to Ted R. Osborn, Lexington, who has handled the concessions at the first four UK home football games.

At the Oct. 20 hearing, Lundergan appeared to satisfy the original objections to his bid.

It also was revealed that Osborn had not met two of McCubbin's conditions—posting a required \$50,000 performance bond and cutting his prices back to those specified in the bidding.

Since Osborn failed to meet the conditions, McCubbin said he would not award him the contract even if he should do so now.

State Prosecutor and Professor Confess Contempt at Kent State

RAVENNA, Ohio (AP)—A state prosecutor and a Kent State University professor pleaded guilty Monday to contempt of court charges in connection with newspaper interviews about May disturbances at Kent State and the subsequent grand jury investigation.

Seabury H. Ford, 68-year-old attorney serving as one of three state prosecutors in the grand jury probe, said he had been misquoted but admitted he violated a court order by granting an interview to a newsman.

Both Ford and geology professor Glen Frank, who had testified before the jury, were released on \$500 bond each.

Portage County Common Pleas Judge Edwin W. Jones, who had restricted public comments of persons involved in the investigation, deferred sentencing pending the outcome of two lawsuits filed following the grand jury report.

Ford had been quoted in a story by Knight Newspapers writer William Schmidt as saying Ohio National Guardsmen "should have shot all" troublemakers at Kent State. The story appeared Saturday in the Akron Beacon Journal, which Ford said had misquoted him.

Four students were killed dur-

ing the confrontation with Guardsmen.

Frank, saying he was trying to force the filing of contempt charges against Ford, was quoted in the Beacon Journal Sunday as speaking out "in contempt of the naive and stupid conclusions of the special grand jury, specifically as to the reasons for the May 1-4 disturbances."

Ford said Schmidt had asked for an interview to obtain background material for a feature story on Ford. He said there

had been an understanding that his comments about his personal feelings or philosophies "would not be published as direct quotations or otherwise."

Robert Giles, managing editor of the Beacon Journal, said, "We stand by Bill Schmidt's story. It was accurate and we think that Mr. Ford's willingness to plead guilty to the charge makes the issue of his being misquoted a rather moot one."

The contempt charges were filed by the Portage County Bar Association.

'Cleanup' Set for Slade

Continued from Page 1

Another group is planning to patrol streams in the area by canoe. "Luckily, one problem we don't have down there is strip mining," said Jaros.

"Though this will be our only project of this type this year," concluded Jaros, "there are many other things that interested individuals could do in an organization such as EAS. The Sierra Club has itself worked in the areas of water pollution, air pollution, the use of electric power and reviews of legislation on the use of such leveling machinery as snowmobiles."

"Our major thrust as conservationists has been, first of all, attempting to push through legislation governing the use of the environment, including test-case lawsuits on its abuse, and watching agencies which are supposed to regulate these things," Jaros said. "And then, of course, we are trying to educate the public on the problems as they exist and what they can do about them."

Groups interested in helping in Saturday's cleanup should call Carroll Tichenor, Nicholasville, at (606) 885-3130. Any student wanting to go and needing a ride to the campground may call Roger Weston at 252-4001.

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